



# THE BRISTOL COURIER

VOL. XXVIII.—NO. 216

BRISTOL, PA., THURSDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 15, 1934

DAILY WEATHER REPORT  
Fair tonight and Friday. Colder Friday, and in north and east portions tonight.

Price: 2c a Copy; 6c a Week

## LINFORD FOULKE IS INDICTED AND GOES ON TRIAL NEXT WEEK

Mennonite Preacher for 14 Years, Charged With Burning Barn

## OTHER TRUE BILLS

Judge Boyer Disagrees in One Verdict and Puts Costs On County

DOYLESTOWN, Feb. 15.—The Grand Jury yesterday returned a true bill in the case of Linford Foulke, Quakertown, charged with attempting to set fire to a barn, attempting to burn a barn as a parcel of real estate on July 5, 1933.

Foulke is a former Mennonite preacher and the father of 6 children. He lives near Quakertown. He preached in Mennonite churches throughout Bucks County for the past 14 years. He will face trial next week.

A bill was ignored against Daniel R. McKinley, near Parkland, charged with selling and using distilled spirits, rectified spirits and wines upon which no tax was paid, selling distilled spirits, rectified spirits and wines without a license; selling distilled spirits, rectified spirits and wines over a bar or counter, against whom the charges above had been made by a state officer. The costs were placed on the state officer.

Judge Boyer did not approve of the action of the jury and set aside that portion of their decision which placed the costs upon the officer, stating it was a bad precedent to establish. The Judge ordered the costs to be placed upon the county.

## Bldg. Ass'n Here Gets Loan From Fed'l Home Loan Bank

At a meeting of the directors of the Townsite Building & Loan Association last evening, a check was received from the Federal Home Loan Bank to cover the application of the association for a loan.

The directors immediately ordered the payment of the first matured series of stock to all stockholders desiring payment. However, some stockholders expressed a desire to hold their stock as an investment.

The acceptance of the Townsite Association as a member of the Home Loan Bank was very gratifying to the officers and directors, as the examination was thorough and the requirements for membership were most strict," it was announced.

"The association owes no bank loans and thus fulfill the purpose for which the Home Loan Bank was organized," according to a statement of the association.

## Guest From Trenton Feted By Miss Nilis at a Party

Miss Isabelle Cornagy, Trenton, N.J., was an overnight guest yesterday of Miss Isabelle Nilis, Mill street. Miss Nilis was hostess last evening to a group of friends in compliment to Miss Cornagy. The evening's pleasures constituted dancing and games. Guests were the Misses Mildred Macchette, Thelma Wallace, Betty Hill, Helen Arnold, Alice Keating and Olive Whyatt.

## Miss Esther Lawrence Dies In Devon Home at Age of 76

Miss Esther Lawrence, daughter of the late Edmund and Maria Louisa Lawrence, died last night at Devon, where she was a patient in the Catholic Home.

The deceased was very well known in Bristol and was a native resident here. She took a very active part in the work of the Presbyterian church here up until a few years ago, when she was stricken.

Miss Lawrence organized the Bristol Needwork Guild in 1887, and she worked tirelessly in its interests. She served as president from the time of the Guild's organization until 1914. She was the librarian for the Bristol Library, before it became a free institution and for a number of years she conducted a kindergarten.

Miss Lawrence was also engaged as reporter on both the Courier and the Bucks County Independent.

She was 76 years old in January.

The survivors are one sister, Mrs. Kathryn Robbins, and several nieces and nephews and her sister-in-law, Mrs. Elizabeth Lawrence.

Funeral will be held Saturday at 1:30 p.m.

## Lynns Have Party at Their Home; Eight Guests Attend

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Lynn, Mill street, entertained friends last evening at a Valentine party. The evening was spent playing pinocchio, and delicious repast was served. Favors were small red baskets filled with candy.

The guests included: Mr. and Mrs. Paul Simpson, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Tingle, Mr. and Mrs. Russell Booz, Miss Helen Taylor, all of Bristol, and Henry Reichert, Holmesburg.

## CAN WE THINK AND DARE WE SPEAK?

Note.—John C. Bell was attorney general of Pennsylvania during the administration of John K. Tener, as governor. He was one of the outstanding members of the Pennsylvania Bar. The following article is from the pen of his son, John C. Bell, Jr., who is associated with his father's law firm in Philadelphia. It is highly commended to the attention of Courier readers.

JOHN C. BELL, JR.

Since the first publication of this article, the President has sent a message to Congress asking authority to appropriate \$3,600,000.00 of gold, the property of the Federal Reserve Banks, and to devalue the dollar 40% to 50%, retaining some kind of an indeterminate uncertain gold base, thereby pleasing the inflationists and throwing crumbs of comfort to the Stabilizationists and the advocates of the gold standard.

His plan is thus viewed by two great leaders:

SENATOR CARTER GLASS: "Humanitarians can find some excuse for a man who steals when he has to, but what excuse is there for stealing when there is no need for it?"

REPRESENTATIVE HAMILTON FISH, JR.: "The revaluing of the dollar at 60 cents or below is just another repudiation of the promises made by Candidate Roosevelt during the campaign in favor of sound money, an honest dollar and the maintenance of the gold standard. It amounts to confiscation, and is just another of the inflationary steps that has promoted a veritable orgy of spending and squandering by the Federal Government."

December 30, 1933.

It has become, as everyone knows, a wise and salutary custom at the end of a year for a business man to take stock—to estimate his profits and losses, to count what he has on hand, and also to review the events of the last year, in order to see what was profitable and what should be changed or discarded. It would seem, therefore, to be wise and appropriate at this time for all citizens to pause, review and meditate—in other words, to take stock of our Country.

The events which have occurred during the past nine months have been so bewildering, so momentous, so kaleidoscopic and revolutionary in character, that it has been difficult to follow or to understand, or to appraise them. A multitude of new acts, regulations, interpretations, changing and fluctuating policies, codes and bureaucracies, have fallen upon us in such volume and with such rapidity that most of us, hampered and limited by the problems besetting our own business, have had neither the time nor the inclination to "read, mark, learn, and inwardly digest" the New Deal.

In the hope that I may awaken many of my friends to a realization

Continued on Page Three

## STUDENTS KEEP BUSY AT BENSALEM HIGH SCHOOL

Large Staff Works On "The Bensalemite" Each Month; Debate Question Given

## CLUBS FUNCTIONING

## SEARCHING MILL RUINS FOR BODY OF WATCHMAN

Workmen Digging Beneath Mass of Twisted Iron and Stone and Brick

## BELIEVE HE MET DEATH

BENSALEM TOWNSHIP HIGH SCHOOL, Cornwells Heights, Feb. 15.—The staff of "The Bensalemite," the magazine of the Bensalem township high school, includes: Helen Cassile, editor-in-chief; Robert Krier, assistant editor; George Knoll, business manager; Joseph Russell, Norman Foster, Bruce MacKenzie, and Betty Gallagher, assistant managers; literary editor, Harriet Harding; athletic directors, Ethel Hartman and Stanley Vandegrift; exchange editor, Jane Fitzgerald; art editors, George Tibbets, Walter Zelinsky; school activities editors, Dorothy Wenner, Anna Hunter; class editors, Emily Menzen, Florence Vandegrift, William Lange, and Margaret Brown; humor editor, Mildred Stevenson; typist, Thelma Carson; faculty adviser, Miss Kohler.

The debating team at Bensalem has picked for its question, "Resolved, that Our Federal Government Adopt a Complete System of Crime Control Based on the British Scotland Yard System." The first debate is with Newtown on February 23rd. The next is with Yardley on March 2nd. Bensalem will take the negative position in both debates.

The Seniors of Bensalem are divided into groups, each group representing a certain profession. They are making a detailed study of one particular profession, and are also making notebooks, including outlines, information as to training, etc., which when finished will be convenient for underclassmen to use. They will be put in a place where they can be perused by all.

Some of the clubs that are functioning this year at Bensalem are: the junior history club, junior science club, senior math club, debate club, senior art club, senior orchestra club.

Distinguished honor roll: Helen Cassile, senior; Ethel Hartman, senior; Anna Hunter, sophomore; and Bruce MacKenzie, freshman.

Honor roll seniors are: Thelma Carson, Emily Menzen, Emidio Spinelli; juniors, Robert Krier, Stanley Vandegrift, and Dorothea Wenner; sophomores, Catherine Allen, Emilie Frank, Henry Van Sant; freshmen, Naomi Cashmore, Peter Dumblaskas, Caroline Kleinert; eighth grade, Harry Arena, Nessie Barclay, Theodore Edjus, William Getz, and Lillian Morrison.

Seventh grade: Glyndle Applin, Helen Perene, and Marian White.

Refreshments were served, followed by dancing.

## Girl Reserves Demonstrate Work For Mothers' Ass'n

The regular monthly meeting of the Mothers' Association of Bristol public schools was held last evening in the high school auditorium. It was decided to hold a bake sale March 2nd and 3rd. The members of the association who reside in the second ward had charge of the meeting. Mrs. Philip Arensmeyer, Mrs. George Herman and Mrs. S. White were the chairladies.

A group of Girl Reserves demonstrated how a regular discussion meeting is conducted. Under the direction of Miss Marion E. Peck the Reserves are interested in handicraft, and the second scene showed the girls working on the articles they are now making. The last scene depicted life at the camp at Tinicum last year.

Miss Rachel Bartine explained the scenes and the activities of the girls.

Vocal solos were rendered by the Misses Mary Smoyer and Alice Ludwig. Miss Eleanor Dyer played a piano solo.

Refreshments were served, followed by dancing.

## LATEST NEWS -----

### Received by International News Service Leased Wires.

#### SOCIALISTS SPURN TRUCE

Vienna, Austria, Feb. 15.—Austria's bloody civil war entered the "mopping up" stage today. Socialists spurned the truce offered by Chancellor Dollfuss and continued sporadic shooting through their resistance obviously was weakening. Government troops continued their efforts to break up the socialist nests and drive them out of their entrenched positions. High police officials stated today it was expected at least six days would be required to stamp out the last vestige of resistance. The appeal of Chancellor Dollfuss to the socialists, who have fought the government through three bitter days that took a toll of thousands of lives, to surrender, was virtually ignored. So far as could be learned, not a single man of the socialist forces laid down his arms. A few women and children, weary of the fighting, brought arms and ammunition to the police station and turned them in. The men solidly indicated a stubborn disposition to fight it out to the bitter end even though it became increasingly evident the odds were overwhelmingly against them.

It is estimated that 2000 more armed troops of the socialist army are still entrenched at Stadlau. A large number also is entrenched at Kozeran. Possibility of the reinforcing of these groups was seen in reports that from eight to ten thousand socialists were assembled at Wienerstadt about 40 miles from Vienna. It was rumored these forces plan to march on the capital. The government, however, was amply prepared, it was believed, to resist any such invasion.

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Austria is under martial law. In front of the ministry in Vienna a company of soldiers stood at attention, a few days ago before the present civil warfare broke out. Their eyes stared straight ahead under grim steel helmets. A pretty girl passed. The eyes of the guard wavered and a smile flickered down the line of martial faces.

The pretty girl was the only spectator of the changing of the guard before the Austrian ministry of war. Twice a day the guard is changed in Berlin and twice a day two thousand persons gather to watch the ceremony. Never in the history of the German Army has a Prussian soldier on guard dared to smile at a pretty girl.

On the Austrian side the soldiers smile. On the German side they scowl. Nevertheless Chancellor Dollfuss who is today commander of Austria, was once commander of a machine gun company in the war. It was in a part of the Tyrolean Alps near Bozen. The monstrous rock formations he defended were immortalized by Dante. In the "Divine Comedy" the gates of hell are an exact description of the valley Dollfuss fought in. Dante had visited the valley in his youth.

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Continued on Page Six

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**The Bristol Courier**

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THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1934

**INADEQUATE STREETS**

Relief for traffic congestion continues to receive major attention, not only in the United States but throughout the civilized and motorized world. In London, Paris, Berlin and all large cities, both here and abroad, all agree something must be done and soon.

Every community is experimenting with prescribed remedies, no two of which seem exactly alike and none of which has yet proved itself the panacea the world is seeking.

The most general remedy lies in the creation of express highways, over which vehicles can be led from congested areas at relatively high rates of speed. Abolition of parking increases the space for moving traffic and in expediting travel in some cities.

There would be no traffic problem if there were unfixed money for widening highways and eliminating crossings at grade, but there is not a city, state or nation with revenue that even approximates its financial needs.

From Paris comes a plan that shou'd prove less expensive than moving or chopping off buildings to widen thoroughfares. The plan is to do away with first floors of buildings bordering busy streets, and replacing the masonry with supporting pillars between which vehicles might pass freely and still leave space for parking. Large cities are coming to this or elevated and subway highways.

**SELLING TO YOURSELF**

If you want something you cannot afford, just resort to economic arguments. Money at times may fail you, but economic arguments never.

A new and larger car this year you just can't afford. So make that course an economy by the arguments that the old car will need overhauling and a more expensive automobile will last longer and require fewer repairs. (The mind must be closed to such things as higher gas consumption and costlier tires.)

That long projected European trip will appear this spring in the light of an economy if you can work yourself up to that emotional state in which you are convinced that a nervous breakdown is the alternative for an ocean voyage.

An effective economic argument on clothes is that while the wardrobe is complete for the new season the failure to put in a new outfit might create a wrong impression in business or the "set" with costly results.

Country homes and cottages are expensive to build and maintain, but they become an economy when measured in terms of saving wear and tear on the town house and the health-giving qualities of rural life.

Economic arguments bring possession and dispossession.

A good musician is one who can hear new music and recognize the old scores it was stolen from.

Few men find themselves stupefied when it comes to making a choice between principles and interest.

It probably always has been true that one generation thought the next one was going to be bad.

Of course disarmament is possible. And the householder would need no gun if there were no thieves.

**NEWS GLEANINGS FROM THE ADJACENT TOWNS; SOME INTERESTING BITS OF DAILY FICTION; SOCIAL EVENTS****ANDALUSIA**

Mr. and Mrs. N. Shiley had as Sunday guests, Mrs. Shiley's sister and mother from Baltimore.

Mr. and Mrs. Forrest Jackson and daughter Elaine, Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Hill and Mr. John Ferguson were entertained Saturday evening by Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Hartman, celebrating the birthday of John Ferguson, which occurred recently, and the wedding anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. Hill. Gifts were presented and an enjoyable evening.

Mr. and Mrs. William Nickel, Jr., Mayfair, were Sunday visitors of Mr. and Mrs. Nickel, Sr.

Miss Beryl Firman, Mayfair, and Harold Jackson were Sunday dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. Norman Fries.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Chapman and three Boy Scouts motored to Doylestown Sunday and attended the Court of Honor.

John Bowman, Narberth, was the Sunday guest of Mrs. Mary Jackson.

Mr. and Mrs. Preston Carver, Churchville, and Mr. and Mrs. John Wademan and daughter, Croydon, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Harry Oliver.

Mrs. Lampe and daughter Eleanor, Mayfair, were recent visitors of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Oliver.

Mrs. Emma Fries, who has been confined to her bed for the past week, is recuperating.

Mrs. Ellen Cook, West Philadelphia, and Mrs. Jean Taylor, Franklinville, N. J., spent the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Cook. On Sunday, Miss Doris Harrison and a friend from Mayfair, were also guests of Mr. and Mrs. L. Cook.

Mr. and Mrs. John Curtis entertained relatives from Frankford, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Yoder entertained relatives from Mayfair, Sunday.

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CHURCHVILLE

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Mr. and Mrs. Robert S. Whitley and daughter, Willow Grove, were guests

of Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Benson, Sunday evening.

Charles Woolson has recovered from an attack of measles.

The Churchville Club held a military encampment Thursday evening. Sixteen tables were filled, Turkey, having 21 flags, and captained by Mrs. Avis Gil, Churchville, won first prize, Mexico, captained by Mrs. Clinton Smith, Somerton, and having 17 flags, won second place. Double decks of cards were awarded to everyone at the table winning first prize and single decks to those at the table winning second prize.

Among guests entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Frank Wilkins Monday evening were members of the "Tuesday Night Club" and their husbands. Those present: Mr. and Mrs. LeRoy K. Lennon, Mr. and Mrs. Harry V. Tomlinson, Mr. and Mrs. Victor Lennon, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Ross, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Cooper, Miss Mabel Cooper, Miss Celia Miller, Meyer Miller, Churchville, and Mr. and Mrs. John Geiger, Holland.

Ann Shoemaker Ridge entertained a number of her little friends at a birthday party, Saturday afternoon.

Mrs. Schwartz, Philadelphia, is spending some time with her son-in-law and daughter, Dr. and Mrs. Horace Aldred.

Raymond Acuff, Jr., has been very ill for the past four weeks with an abscessed ear.

Mr. and Mrs. Kilburn LeCompte, Phoenixville, were week-end visitors at the Presbyterian Manse.

Mr. and Mrs. John Hart and family motored to Red Bank, N. J., Sunday, and spent the day.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Palmer, Sr., are sojourning in Pinehurst, N. C.

FALLSINGTON

The Ladies' Auxiliary of Falls Township Fire Company held its monthly meeting Tuesday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Annie Satterthwaite. It was decided to hold a covered dish social in the fire house on February 21st at one o'clock.

Misses Madeline Burton and Helen Moody, Chestnut Hill, were recent overnight guests of Mrs. Frank Burton.

Mrs. Caroline C. Spitz entertained a card Monday evening. Her guests included: Mrs. Ethel L. Carter, Miss Elizabeth Wilson and Miss Mabel Walker.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred M. Kelly, Nutley, N. J., were recent guests of Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Woolston.

Word has received of the death of Mrs. L. S. Wurst, Moorestown, N. J. She was formerly Miss Lillian Stokes, of this place, and of Penn Manor, and a sister of Schuyler and William Stokes, both of near here.

"I don't see that at all," she told him gravely. "I expect you've just been alone too much—and it hasn't been good for you. If you wrote one story that an editor liked well enough to buy, you can do it again. It doesn't make sense any other way, do you think?"

"That's what I'd like to think, all right. I suppose that's really what I do think." He smiled at her suddenly, a bit bewilderedly. "It's funny how I can talk to you like this. I've never been able to talk about it, before, to anyone, and I don't know you—"

"Which quite likely explains it all," Stanley told him quickly. "Because you don't know me you can be yourself. After all there's something nice about strangers. You don't have to pretend with them, you can say n'out anything you want to because you know it won't make any difference, that you'll never see them again—"

"But I'd hate to think it was going to be like that with us. Do you want it to be that way?" He spoke abruptly, quite without thinking, and it was not until the words hung there between them that he was conscious of them and of their impetuous insistence.

She was staring at him intently. Now she saw his face flush swiftly, saw his eyes blur with embarrassment but refuse to look away. She spoke slowly. She said: "No, I don't believe I do."

At the next stop he suggested that they get off and have something to eat. Stanley agreed. "You've done me a lot of good," she told him, "you've even made me hungry. I haven't been hungry for a long time."

They found an almost deserted restaurant and a girl with red hair and shellacked fingernails brought them coffee and egg sandwiches. In the brilliant light of the enormous room they scrutinized each other quite frankly, confirming impressions already made. "She's young and sort of tired looking," thought John Harmon, trembling a little at the intimacy of being with her in all this dazzling light, "and her eyes are lovely and her mouth is sad."

He leaned toward her across the table, smiled at her, said abruptly, "Nobody's ever bothered with me much. I'm awfully grateful to you."

"When you smile like that, it's very easy to bother with you. You have a nice smile, John Harmon."

He lifted one eyebrow whimsically; if was a little way he had of doing when he was discounting himself. "It ought to be nice. I've never used it much, I'm afraid."

"You mean?" He shrugged, his eyes downcast. "Nothing much. Except that I've always been pretty much alone—and I haven't always liked it. If my mother had lived, things would have been different, better for me. My father never had much use for me. He died last year. I haven't missed him much. That explains everything. I expect a man ought to miss his father, don't you think?"

She nodded. She was thinking swiftly that she had never missed more much either; and that very likely it did explain a lot.

(To be Continued)

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**SYNOPSIS**

Young and beautiful Stanley Paige loses her fortune through market speculation but a harder blow comes when her fiancé, the fascinating, irresponsible Drew Armitage, tells her it would be madness to marry on his income and leaves town. Penniless and broken-hearted, Stanley refuses to seek aid from her wealthy friends. Desiring to make her own way, Stanley drops out of her exclusive circle and rents a cheap furnished room. After a week of loneliness and trying to adapt herself to her poor surroundings, Stanley calls on Nigel Stern, one of her society friends, and asks his aid in securing a position. Nigel urges her to marry the handsome and wealthy young lawyer, Ferry Everest, who has loved her devotedly for years, but Stanley's heart is with Drew. Nigel suggests that she think it over, and then, if she still wants a position, he will try to place her. Stanley does not go back to Nigel, realizing it would mean meeting her old friends. One day, while sitting in the park, a young man, a Northrup—John Harmon North, approaches her.

"Roger's—but you wouldn't—it's a sort of writer's dictionary. I'm a writer, you see."

"Oh, that explains you, perhaps," she spoke slowly, wrinkling her forehead at him a bit. "Writers are different, aren't they? I've never known any before."

"Neither have I," he admitted quickly, "but this one is blue and discouraged and lonely as hades. Don't look any too happy yourself," he added swiftly, swinging the conversation back to her.

"I'm not. I haven't been for some time."

"I'm sorry. Could I do anything perhaps?" He stared at her intently.

"Of course," he nodded, grinning briefly, "Roger's Thesaurus."

"What?" Stanley frowned at him a bit blankly.

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## CAN WE THINK AND DARE WE SPEAK?

*Continued from Page One*

tion of the problems and dangers confronting us, I am writing this article.

No peace time President ever received the whole-hearted support of the Nation as did President Roosevelt. It is generally agreed we are today, on the surface at least, considerably better off as a Nation than we were when President Roosevelt was inaugurated, mainly for three reasons: (1) President Roosevelt, during the first two or three months of his Administration, inspired the Country with confidence, which was what it most needed; (2) the Administration has spent at least several billion dollars to promote prosperity; and (3) the whole world is much better off. And yet, hundreds of thousands, if not millions, of patriotic men are deeply worried about the future of our Country, and this worry is caused almost entirely by the policies and dangerous experiments of our President.

The President has on several occasions frankly stated that he was going to experiment and if his experiments were failures, he would be the first to acknowledge and abandon them. It is obvious that he can know his experiments are failures and should be abandoned only if the intelligent conservative people—not the demagogue or the radical—tell him so, and this they can do only if they have the will to study and think and the courage to speak.

1. MONETARY POLICY. President Roosevelt's outstanding policy today is his monetary or financial policy. The Monetary Policy of the President is sometimes considered as a whole, and sometimes divided into three parts: A. Stabilization; B. Sound Money; and C. Inflation. It was concocted by Professor Warren and/or Fisher and/or Rogers, and yet, even these professors, if their writings be examined, will be found not to agree. We are told one day that only 6 (19 the next day) people in the United States have sufficient knowledge to understand this policy. A week thereafter we are told that the policy is so clear and simple any one and everyone can understand it. Suffice it to say, that those who admit they understand it, are infinitesimally few, although probably equal in number to those who favor it. General Johnson, judging from his excommunication of the critics of the President's Monetary Policy, is one of the six persons in the United States who fully and clearly understands the Policy, as he understands every business, no matter where or how conducted.

There are several things that stand out clearly in the President's uncertain fluctuating policy: 1. He intends to devalue the dollar, though how much and how far, no one knows. It is this uncertainty which, more than anything else, is injecting fear and confusion into business and thus severely restricting trade.

How any business man with any intelligence can desire to enter into a contract with the money which he will receive or pay under the terms of that contract can be changed by Presidential action or decree in five minutes, or a day, or a week, or a month, or at any other time the President may desire, even General Johnson would find difficult to explain. The President clearly and indubitably can make or break any one entering into a long term contract. It must be obvious to everyone that such a condition greatly impairs confidence and very seriously hampers, if not paralyzes, business.

*Stabilization, as soon as possible, is a crying necessity not only for our Country, but, as was recognized at the London Conference, for the world at large.*

The President apparently wants a commodity dollar instead of a gold dollar, a rubber dollar instead of a sound dollar. The commodity dollar was created or sponsored by three college professors, and it is a matter of common knowledge that professors usually are lacking in practical wisdom and experience. In justice, however, to the college professors, it must be said that only a tiny few can be found who agree, even in theory, with Warren's or Fisher's commodity or rubber dollar. Whatever may be the theory, the practical result is the same—I have found no business man, even among the President's most loyal supporters, who does not admit that the President's commodity dollar and his whole Monetary or Financial Policy is confusing and very materially retarding and hampering business.

Almost everyone would agree that if there is one thing in which it is wise and necessary for people to have confidence, it is their money or currency. Even in spite of the depression, we Americans still have unbounded confidence in our money and believe it is the best in the world; why, therefore, any American should wish to impair, abandon or destroy it is difficult to appreciate. It is probably a fact that for many ages people throughout the Western world have had and still have more confidence in gold than in anything else in this life, even including their governments. Notwithstanding this fact, the President now seeks to change this standard security—universally known and highly prized for centuries—and in its place to establish a standard or standards that no one knows anything about or has any confidence in, whether it be the average of six commodities or ten commodities, or, as has been suggested, forty or fifty commodities. Take as an example, wheat, the leading commodity. The quantity, quality and value of wheat, because of the weather and other uncontrollable reasons, always has and always will vary widely and critically, and beyond control, yet, the President apparently wishes to tie money to wheat and to other similar unstable commodities and create a "commodity" dollar.

When times are good, no one but a theorist would ever dream of trying such a scheme, but when times are bad, even practical men sometimes lose their judgment and, yielding to the clamor of the theorist or the radical, are willing to try any panacea, touchstone, or some kind of Aladdin's lamp in a foolish effort to immediately restore prosperity.

The principal answer of the supporters of Roosevelt's Monetary Policy seems to have been a denunciation of his critics ("a man of disappointed ambitions," "a man discarded by the President," "chiseler," "a tool of Wall Street," etc). You have to give the Administration supporters credit—since they cannot answer the criticism, the next best defense is to excoriate the critic, thus diverting attention from the criticism and restraining other critics.

To a great many people, it will come at this time as a tremendous surprise to learn that President Roosevelt, on July 30, 1932, said:

"Let us have equal courage to reverse the policy of Republican leaders and insist on a sound currency." \* \* \*

On November 4, 1932, President Roosevelt said:

"The business men of the country, battling hard to maintain their financial solvency and integrity, were told in blunt language in Des Moines, Iowa, how close an escape the country had some months ago from going off the gold standard. This, as has been clearly shown since, was a *libel* on the credit of the United States. \*\*\* No responsible government would have sold to the country securities payable in gold if it knew that the promise, yes, the covenant embodied in these securities, was as dubious as the President of the United States claims it was. \*\*\*

One of the most commonly repeated misrepresentations by Republican speakers, including the President, has been the claim

that the Democratic position with regard to money has not been made sufficiently clear. The President is seeing visions of rubber dollars. This is only a part of his campaign of fear. I am not going to characterize these statements. I merely present the facts.

"The Democratic platform specifically declares, 'We advocate a sound currency to be preserved at all hazards.' That is plain English.

"In discussing this platform on July 30, I said, 'Sound money is an international necessity, not a domestic consideration for one nation alone.' In other words, I want to see sound money in all the world.

"Far up in the Northwest at Butte, I repeated the pledge of the platform, saying, 'Sound currency must be maintained at all hazards.'

"In Seattle I reaffirmed my attitude on this question. The thing has been said, therefore, in plain English three times in my speeches. It is stated without qualification in the platform and I have announced my unqualified acceptance of that platform."

"So much for that misrepresentation!"

On May 6, 1933, President Roosevelt issued a joint statement with the Financial Minister of Italy, Signor Guido Jung: "We are in agreement that *fixed measure of exchange values must be re-established in the world*, and we believe this measure must be *gold*."

On May 12, 1933, President Roosevelt issued a joint statement with Dr. Schach: "We emphasize the necessity of the speedy elimination of obstacles to international trade and we feel that the creation of stable conditions in the monetary field is equally important. Economic and monetary questions are so interdependent that the adjustment of both must necessarily go hand in hand."

On May 16, 1933, President Roosevelt cabled a message direct to the rulers of all nations of the world which participated in the World Economic Conference: "The Conference must establish order in place of the present chaos by a stabilization of currencies."

On May 7, 1933, President Roosevelt made a radio address to the Nation entitled "Report of Eight Weeks' Administration." He said: "We are seeking four great objectives. \* \* \* Three, the setting up of a stabilization of currencies in order that trade can make contracts ahead."

*Is it any wonder that neither the President nor the Administration supporters can find an answer to his critics who advocate sound money and stabilization of currency?*

Perhaps no better or clearer summarization of how business men feel upon the subject of a sound currency could be found than in an article on "Sound Money" in "THE NEW OUTLOOK," December issue, by Alfred E. Smith, one of the few great Americans, who has, even in this year of chaos and change, increased in prestige and esteem of all thinking men.

I make no pretense of being an expert on gold. This much I know—that the gold standard on the whole has worked well. The reasons are obvious. There is a limited amount of gold in the world. This amount varies little. Gold is easy to handle. Men want gold and for ages have regarded it as a standard of value. Every reader of the Bible knows this. The terms in which the common man speaks of gold today have been handed down to him from countless generations of ancestors of every race and breed. \* \* \* Since the dawn of civilization and the end of the age of barter, it has represented security, reliability and the unquestioned medium of exchange. \* \* \*

*What we need in this country is absolute dependability in our money standards.* It is the only thing which will restore confidence. The latest fiscal moves of the Administration have undermined public confidence. They have created uncertainty. Uncertainty paralyzes business, discourages private initiative, drives money into hiding and places the entire burden of sustaining the population on the central government. \* \* \*

I have but one lamp by which I still remain of that belief! Many of my feet are guided, and that is the of us have lost confidence in and lamp of experience! In the absence deeply regret a mind or policy which of anything definitely known to be makes of the most solemn covenant better I am for a return to the gold "a scrap of paper." And to think it standard. I am for gold dollars as was only 19 years ago that the world against baloney dollars. I am for was outraged by Germany's violation of a covenant made with Belgium. The President wishes to know what When Great Britain and other European countries, because of pressing necessity, defaulted in their payments to us, you recall how America felt about it. What should be our feeling with respect to our Government, which hasn't even the excuse of necessity?

The President's Monetary Policy has not only sapped business of its confidence and retarded recovery, but even more fundamentally important, it has weakened the moral fibre of our Nation. On May 2, 1933, President Roosevelt caused to be issued and sold United States Treasury 3-year notes in the amount of \$500,000,000. "The principal and interest of the notes will be payable in United States gold coin of the present standard of value" only 33 days later, to wit: on June 5, the President signed an Act which was drafted by him and at his direction rushed through Congress, declaring that every provision contained in or made with respect to any Government obligation requiring its payment in gold, including all the Liberty Bonds and the said Treasury Notes which had just been issued, was against public policy and was thereby repealed.

At the time of the President's repudiation of the aforesaid gold covenant of the United States, the United States still had a Constitution (which guaranteed that no person shall be deprived of his life, liberty or property without due process of law), still had its unblemished honor, and also had more gold than almost ever before in its history, so that even the Administration apologists cannot pretend that President Roosevelt's repudiation of the solemn promise of the Government of the United States was caused by necessity or anything other than the whim of the President.

If, as President Roosevelt said, it was a "libel" on the credit of the United States for President Hoover to tell the business men of the country how close an escape the country had from going off the gold standard, what language should be used to describe the action of President Roosevelt in taking the United States off the gold standard at a time when we had more gold than almost ever before in our history? Any man who wants to pay a one dollar debt with a 50-cent dollar is not honest.

If you have a 50-cent dollar or a 25-cent dollar, or a 10-cent dollar, what is to become of the millions of

women and children whose husbands and fathers paid into insurance companies dollars equivalent to gold?

What is to become of the millions who invested their honest earnings in bonds and notes or other obligations who are to be paid in currency worth perhaps ten cents on the dollar?

Inflation of the currency will hurt everybody in the United States except the exporter and the person who is solely or primarily a debtor. If you are not an expert on inflation and want to know something about it in a clear and simple terms, Garet Garrett's article on "Inflation" in the "Saturday Evening Post," issue of November 4, 1933, is very clear and absolutely convincing.

The relatively few people in America who are solely or mainly debtors will be helped by inflation in that it enables them to pay taxes, mortgages and other debts; but after the debtor, say a farmer, pays his taxes and mortgage interest, he finds that the inflated money that he received for his products will only buy, at best, what his old money bought, because everything he buys has kept pace with inflation and gone up in cost or price equally with the rise in value of what he sells. The cost of living will of course be tremendously increased, and every creditor, every laborer (as President Green of the American Federation of Labor pointed out), most of the widows and orphans, every owner of a bond, every owner of shares in a building and loan association, every owner of a bank deposit, and every owner of a life insurance policy, will indubitably be injured by inflation.

When we recall that "there are 48,000,000 persons gainfully employed in the United States" \* \* \* there were in February 4,100,000 families, including approximately 17,000,000 persons directly dependent on public or private relief agencies in the United States (who) would get less to eat and wear \* \* \* as prices rose, \* \* \* there are 50,000,000 savings accounts in the United States; \* \* \* there are 122,000,000 life insurance policies in force in the United States; \* \* \* the value of these policies goes down with the dollar and exactly to the same extent as the policies are payable in dollars; \* \* \* there are 30,000,000 households in the United States (and) every one of these would suffer immediately in the rise in the cost of living (which) would be felt in the grocery bill, the fuel bill, the clothing bill, in the cost of transportation, insurance, education and every other item entering into the family budget" (Speech of Senator David A. Reed in the Senate, April 21, 1933)—it becomes obvious that the very vast majority of our people will be very seriously and adversely affected by inflation or the currency.

In the words of Senator Reed: "President Roosevelt's program for inflation reminds me of nothing so much as a child playing with dynamite." \* \* \* The Administration Inflation Bill violates the most elementary principles of sound monetary, credit, and financial policies. It is better designed to defeat than to promote business recovery. \* \* \* Prices may rise, but they will rise as a result of fear, not of confidence, and no permanent prosperity can be erected on any such base."

Not only will inflation very materially impair the purchasing power of our people, but it has another disadvantage, namely: it cancels and makes a present to all our foreign debtors of the amount we inflate. For example, if the gold content of the dollar is reduced one-half, the debt of \$22,259,000,000.00 (principal and interest) owed to us by foreign governments would be cut in half. In the last few years we have refused (unwisely) to pay.

I expect daily to hear the distressed man, or the poor man, or the crooked man, or the angry man say: "I am not going to keep my contract. If the Government of the United States can break its contract, why can't I?" What, may I ask, is our answer to be to this query?

2. INFLATION. Talk of sound money invariably brings up the kindred subject of inflation. We are told that inflation is one of the panaceas, the cure-all, which will immediately lead us out of the depression into prosperity. People do not often agree as to exactly what is meant by inflation, but its proponents aver, usually by way of an "ipse dixit" rather than a presentation of facts, that it will help everybody and restore the country to prosperity. Moreover, they point out it is justifiable because it enables everybody to pay back their debts with the same dollar that they received when they contracted their debts. To state this last proposition is to demonstrate its utter absurdity, for it is of course based on the premise that all debts were contracted in the same year or at times when the value or purchasing power of the dollar was always the same. Believe it or not, the inflationists have not yet advocated that debtors shall pay their creditors more dollars when the value of the dollar owing by them at maturity is less than the value at the time it was borrowed.

Ex-Senator James A. Reed, one of the leading Democrats in the Country, reported to have said on December 15, 1933:

"The Government is interfering with every man's business, assuming that the business of the United States can best be conducted by a group of gentlemen who have never transacted any business in their lives."

Any man who wants to pay a one dollar debt with a 50-cent dollar is not honest.

If you have a 50-cent dollar or a 25-cent dollar, or a 10-cent dollar,

in my opinion) to compromise the debt due us by any foreign nation, notwithstanding the fact that almost daily we, as individuals, compromise with and accept from our debtors, a smaller sum than the amount actually due, (a) because of the inability of the debtors to pay in full, or sometimes (b) because a smaller sum now is worth the risk of a larger sum or no sum at all in the future. While it may be wise to settle with our foreign debtors on a 50% or other inflation basis, we should realize that inflation leaves us no option in the matter—by whatever percentage we inflate, by so much do we cancel what foreigners owe us.

But there is a far more important reason why we should avoid inflation. The experience and the history of every people, including the people of the United States (greenbacks during the Civil War) demonstrates that inflation—all theories of the professors to the contrary notwithstanding—cannot in practice be controlled and brings in the end, and often speedily, nothing but chaos, woe, and disaster.

It seems unnecessary to relate what happened such a short time ago in Germany, Russia, Austria, France, and other countries which tried

this great cure-all, and yet our memories are so short I shall give a few concrete examples.

Before the War 1 gold mark was worth 24 cents in our money; after inflation it took 1,000,000,000 paper marks to get 24 cents in gold (Wall Street Journal).

"Toward the end" of the inflation in Germany, "it took a million marks to buy a loaf of bread,

and one good American dollar, with gold back of it, would have bought

enough paper marks to extinguish the entire German national debt.

A hundred billion German marks, which at face value would have retired the entire American national debt, was finally worth only 2½ cents."

(Speeches of Senator David A. Reed in the Senate of the United States)

How would you like to carry a similar amount of dollars around in your vest pocket?

In May, 1932, the present Speaker of the House of Representatives, Mr. Rainey, said: "A Government once embarked on the practice of issuing flat money finds it difficult always to stop.

The experience of Germany and other Nations ought not to be repeated in this, the greatest and largest Nation in the World. There may be some excuse for impoverished European nations emerging from the World War to depreciate their currency with such disastrous result to them, but with their example staring us in the face, it is incomprehensible that this proposition can be seriously considered in this Country."

But the inflationists are not downhearted. "We are different" (they say) "from the French; we are different from the Germans; and our Country is now entirely different from what it was when inflation was heretofore tried. We have cast adrift from the past, we are living in a New Era, and under the New Deal, you cannot judge the present or the future by the past."

What memories! It was only recently as 1928 and 1929 that we heard exactly the same statements: "We are in a New Era; you can't judge the present or the future by the past."

Truly, "Wisdom is justified in her children," and just as truly, there are "none so blind as those that will not see."

You might ask the inflationists why, if inflation of the currency is such a panacea, France and Germany and all other nations which have tried it are fleeing from and fighting against it with all the power they possess.

3. THE N. R. A. The N. R. A. is apparently operated on the principle

that if you don't want to be cut in half in the last few years we have refused (unwisely), while, of course, a man is so import-

ant that his criticism can not be vented or silenced, especially if it is a prominent Democrat such as Smith or William Randolph Hearst.

If we penetrate beyond the ball

of Johnson and take the time

trouble to talk to scores of repre-

sentative small employers we shall

convince that hundreds of thou-

sands of them have been coerced into

a code or codes when it

was impossible for them to obey the

conditions of the codes and live

on the cost of living and of al-

most nothing else.

For one or more years, the empl

## Parents and Teachers Work in Aid of Students

**Continued from Page One**

of parents and teachers is far-  
ing, taking in the entire Township  
of Bensalem, with its hundreds of  
families having pupils in grades one

September of 1933, and this is still being conducted. The result of the Grand Theatre this week. The picture drive has been most satisfactory, and is reported to have been produced on the association now has a listing of an ultra-lavish scale with a cast which 200 members. The charter members back in 1921 totaled 35. Thus great growth is seen. The meeting night is on the third Thursday of each month, at which time the members meet in the Cornwells High school auditorium.

The first president of the P. T. A. was Mrs. Roberts, formerly of Cornwells Heights. Several have served as presidents during the past 13 years and many given of their time to its credit. Any suggestion that will rebound to and talent in various offices and general is gladly backed by the P. T. A. In support of their gifts, At present, Mrs. Roscoe Perkins is president; Orlo Cox, first vice president; Mrs. Roger McElwee, second secures funds by staging sup- card parties, festivals, bake teas.

free pianos have been purchased by the P. T. A. during its 13 years of existence, the latest purchase in this fine baby grand which was all.

Equipment and pictures rooms are listed among

possible by the association to its credit. Any suggestion that will rebound to and talent in various offices and general is gladly backed by the P. T. A. In support of their gifts, At present, Mrs. Roscoe Perkins is president; Orlo Cox, first vice president; Mrs. Roger McElwee, second secures funds by staging sup-

card parties, festivals, bake teas.

The officers also comprise the executive committee.

### Veterans of Foreign Wars To Take Oath of Obligation

A record class of thousands of recruits to the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States will stand before approximately 3,000 radios in all parts of the country, this evening and take the oath of obligation given over the network of the National Broadcasting Company by Commander-in-Chief, James E. Van Zandt, in Washington, D. C. The ceremony will be a feature of the third annual "Hello America" radio broadcast.

During the hour on the air, addresses will be given also by Senator Patrick A. McCarran of Nevada, and National Auxiliary President Julia L. Pitcock, of Cleveland, Ohio. There will also be appropriate selections by the United States Marine Band. Another important feature will be a dramatic sketch, "Remember the Maine," written especially for the V. F. W. by Willis Cooper, continuity editor of the National Broadcasting Co., in commemoration of the historic disaster.

"This Hello America Hour" will begin at 11:30 P. M., Eastern Standard Time, 10:30 Central Time, 9:30 Rocky Mountain Time, and 8:30 Pacific Time.

Again the Joseph A. Schumacher Post of the V. F. W., situated in Croxton, wishes to remind all the buddies,

who are entitled to the Pennsylvania State Bonus, and who as yet have not had their application for the said bonus filled, to drop in the post room any night during the week, and it will be attended to without any cost whatever to them.

"Dancing Lady" Produced On Lavish Scale; Here Tonight

M-G-M's new and considerably anticipated co-starring vehicle for Joan Crawford and Clark Gable, "Dancing

Lady," is the highspot of the entertain-

ment features to be shown at the Grand Theatre this week. The picture drive has been most satisfactory, and is reported to have been produced on the association now has a listing of an ultra-lavish scale with a cast which 200 members. The charter members back in 1921 totaled 35. Thus great

growth is seen. The meeting night is on the third Thursday of each month, at which time the members meet in the Cornwells High school auditorium.

In the present picture Miss Crawford plays the type of role upon which she built her greatest popularity in "Our Dancing Daughters" and its equally successful sequels, "Our Modern Maidens" and "Our Blushing Brides." She is seen as a girl born to dance who fights her way to fame on Broadway.

Gable's role is another two-fisted characterization. He plays the part of a hard-boiled dance director in a musical comedy who eventually falls in love with the fresh chorine whom he has tried unsuccessfully to browbeat.

The story of "Dancing Lady" was adapted from the sensational novel by James Warner Bellah, which appeared serially in a national magazine. It is described as fast modern romance of backstage Broadway with novel angles and situations which make it different in every respect from similar themes.

The music in the production includes a group of catchy new numbers sung by Miss Crawford, Art Jarrett of radio fame, and Nelson Eddy, one of America's outstanding concert baritones.

Shown with this picture tonight and tomorrow will be Laurel and Hardy in a screaming comedy, "The Busy-Body."

### William Grunert Dies At His Residence Here

William Grunert, 88, died at his late residence, 911 Garden street, yesterday afternoon of debility. The deceased had been ill since Sunday.

Mr. Grunert was a native of Saxony, Germany, but had made his home in Bristol for the past 45 years.

Mr. Grunert was one of the five men who formed the Alamania Verein Society here. This German society was disbanded about 17 years ago.

Three sons, Edward and William, Morrisville; and two daughters, Mrs. William Weigel, Lawrence, Mass., and Mrs. John Hamm, 911 Garden street, survive, along with 14 grandchildren and seven great-grandchildren. The funeral will be under the direction of Molden.

### HULMEVILLE

Joan Edna Brusha was baptized at Grace P. E. Church Sunday at 4:30 p.m., the sponsors being Regina E. Reilly and James E. Reilly.

A visit was paid recently by Mrs. William Perry, Mrs. J. M. Force and Mrs. Walter Haas to Mrs. John McIntyre, Germantown.

Sunday evening guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Force were Mr. and Mrs. William Force and Mr. and Mrs. Harry Force, Bristol.

This evening at eight o'clock the prayer service of the Methodist Church will be held at the home of Mrs. Helen Elick, and the minister will speak on "The Parable of the Urgent Widow."

Regular use of the Courier classified column is economical and profitable.

### LEGAL

#### DIVORCE NOTICE

No. 3—Term, March, 1934.

Pluris Sub Sur Divorce.

Mary B. Flagg vs. Frank A. Flagg, To Frank A. Flagg, late of 251 Madison Street, Bristol, Pa. Whereas, Mary B. Flagg, your wife has filed a libel in the Court of Common Pleas of Bucks County of October Term, 1933, No. 18, praying a divorce from you, now you are hereby notified and required to appear in said Court on or before Monday the 19th day of March next, to answer the complaint of the said Mary B. Flagg and in default of such appearance you will be liable to have a divorce granted in your absence.

HORACE E. WINNER,  
Sheriff of Bucks County, Pa.  
J. L. KILCOYNE, Attorney.

2-15-4 tow.

### Sheriff's Sale of Real Estate

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed, will be sold at public sale, on Friday, the 9th day of March, 1934, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Sheriff's Office, in the Borough of Doylestown, Bucks County, Pa., the following real estate, to wit:

ALL THAT CERTAIN lot or tract of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, SITUATE in the Fourth Ward of the Borough of

Bristol, Bucks County, Pennsylvania, known and designated as No. 920 of Section B-4 on Map or Plan of Jefferson Land Association, as recorded in the Office for the Recording of Deeds, &c., at Doylestown, in and for the County of Bucks, in Plan Book No. 1, page 160, and more particularly bounded and described as follows:

CONTAINING in front or breadth on Spring street as laid out on said plan fourteen feet and extending of that width in length or depth between parallel lines at right angles to Spring street southerly one hundred nineteen feet eleven inches to a twenty-two feet wide ally. BOUNDED ON the North by said Spring street, on the West by No. 918 of Section B-4 on said Plan; on the South by said twenty-two feet wide ally and on the East by No. 922 of Section B-4 on said plan, the party line on the West passing through the middle of the partition separating the house on this from that on the adjoining lot, the party line on the East passing through the middle of the partition separating the house on this from that on the adjoining lot. Being known as No. 920 Spring street.

The improvements are a two-story brick house 15 x 28 feet with a two-story brick end attached 10 x 16 feet containing together three rooms on the first floor and three rooms and bath on the second floor.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Henry E. Vetter and to be sold by

HORACE E. WINNER,  
Sheriff.

THOMAS ROSS, Attorney.  
Sheriff's Office, Doylestown, Pa.  
February 13th, 1934.

C-2-15-3tow.

### Sheriff's Sale of Real Estate

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed, will be sold at public sale, on Friday, the 9th day of March, 1934, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Sheriff's Office, in the Borough of Doylestown, Bucks County, Pa., the following real estate, to wit:

ALL THAT CERTAIN lot or piece of ground with the Buildings and Improvements thereon erected SITUATE in the Township of Bensalem, County of Bucks, State of Pennsylvania, and described according to a plan thereof made by Albright and Mebus, Civil Engineers, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, May 21st, 1925, and intended to be forthwith recorded at Doylestown, Pennsylvania, as follows:

BEGINNING at a point being the intersection of the middle line of Ritter Avenue, forty feet wide, with the middle line of Pine Avenue, forty feet wide, CONTAINING together in front or breadth on the said middle line of Cedar Avenue sixty feet, each lot being twenty feet in front, and extending together of that width in length or depth southward between parallel lines at right angles to the said middle line of Cedar Avenue one hundred and twenty feet. BEING lots numbered \$14, \$15 and \$16 on the said Plan Plot No. 2. The improvements are 1 story frame house 20 x 30 feet containing 4 rooms on the first

line of Cedar Avenue, forty feet wide, at the distance of two hundred and sixty feet southwestward from the middle line of Pine Avenue, forty feet wide, CONTAINING together in front or breadth on the said middle line of Cedar Avenue sixty feet, each lot being twenty feet in front, and extending together of that width in length or depth southward between parallel lines at right angles to the said middle line of Cedar Avenue one hundred and twenty feet. BEING lots numbered \$14, \$15 and \$16 on the said Plan Plot No. 2. The improvements are 1 story frame house 20 x 30 feet containing 4 rooms on the first

AND ALSO ALL THOSE TWO CERTAIN contiguous lots or pieces of ground situate in the Township of Bristol, County of Bucks and State of Pennsylvania, described according to a plan thereof made by Albright and Mebus, Civil Engineers, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, May 21st, 1925, and intended to be forthwith recorded at Doylestown, Pennsylvania, as follows:

BEGINNING at a point being the intersection of the middle line of Ritter Avenue, forty feet wide, with the middle line of Pine Avenue, forty feet wide, CONTAINING together in front or breadth northeastward on the said middle line of Ritter Avenue, sixty feet, Lot No. 676 having a front of forty feet, including therein the northeasternmost one half part of the bed of Pine avenue and Lot No. 675 having a front of twenty feet, and extending together of that width in length or depth southeastward between parallel lines at right angles to the said middle line of Ritter Avenue and along the said middle line of Pine Avenue one hundred and twenty feet. BEING Lots numbered 676 and 675 on the said Plan, Lot No. 2.

BEING as respects the premises first above described the same which I directed, will be sold at public sale, on Friday, the 9th day of March, 1934, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Sheriff's Office, in the Borough of Doylestown, Bucks County, as follows:

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## In a Personal Way

INTERESTING bits of news mainly about people you know. A chronicle of the activities of the people of Bristol; their goings and comings. :::

### Events for Tonight

"The Nut Wedding" by the Amigo Society at Eddington Presbyterian Church Hall.

Roast beef supper of Ladies' Aid at Tullytown M. E. Church social hall.

Bucks-Montgomery Council, American Legion Auxiliaries, luncheon and meeting at Tullytown M. E. Church.

Comedy, "Miss Adventure," at Harriman M. E. Church, 8:15 p.m.

### CHANGE RESIDENCE

Mr. and Mrs. George Duffy and family are changing their residence from North Radcliffe street to 1115 Radcliffe street.

### ILLNESSES

Ruth Vandegrift, 1901 Wilson avenue, is recovering from pneumonia.

Mrs. Sadie Fenton, Pond and Washington streets, has been on the sick list during the past week.

Adam Smith, 224 Walnut street, is ill with grippe.

Mrs. Harry Ranck, Monroe street, is recuperating from a week's illness.

### TAKE TRIPS

Miss Alice Burns, Jefferson avenue, will be the guest of friends in Philadelphia, from Thursday until Monday.

Miss Ann Jeffries, 567 Bath street, was the guest of Miss P. Kelly, Doylestown, Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Marvin Collins and family, Cleveland street, were Sunday guests of Mrs. Helen Collins, Philadelphia.

Mrs. Joseph Keers, Jackson street, and Mrs. Joseph Brown, Monroe street, were Sunday overnight guests of Mrs. Brown's brother, Frank Moore, Philadelphia. Mr. Moore, who is ill, returned to Bristol with Mrs. Keers, now in Bryn, where he will remain at the home of Mrs. Keers, until he has recuperated.

Mrs. Russell W. DeLong and daughter Janice, have returned to Monroe street, after spending ten days with Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Holtzworth, Unionville.

### HIRE FROM OTHER POINTS

Miss Cara Wells, New York City, was a Monday guest of Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Updyke, 212 Walnut street.

Mr. and Mrs. James Donnaline, Philadelphia, spent the week-end visiting Mr. and Mrs. Edward Wallace, Cedar street.

Mr. and Mrs. William Griffiths, 807 Garden street, had as Sunday guests their relatives, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Witzel and family, Manoa.

Sunday guests of Mrs. Irene Shipton, Radcliffe street, were Miss Helen McNutt, Florence, N. J., and Mrs. Ode Roe, Burlington, N. J.

Mrs. Fred Koelle, Chetteman, spent Tuesday with her relative, Mr. Scott, Wood street.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Wiedeman, Wichita, Kansas, are making an indefinite visit with Mr. and Mrs. George Wiedeman, Maple Beach.

### TEPANATES STAY

Paul White, 635 New Buckley street, who has been making a two month stay in Pineville, with Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Gilliland, concluded his stay there this week.

### NEW SUNDAY SCHOOL

#### CLASSES ORGANIZED

Tuesday evening, at the home of Miss Genevieve Green, 317 Jackson street, a group of boys from the Junior department of the Bristol M. E. Sunday School, was organized into a class with Miss Green as teacher.

Election of officers was held and as a result the following officers for the current year are: President, Harry Stetson; vice president, Calvin Hutchison; secretary, David Ludwig; treasurer, Joseph Ellis. The class is comprised of these boys and Harry Ellis and Richard Williams. Games and refreshments followed. Prizes for games were given to Harry Stetson and David Ludwig.

### SUNDAY SCHOOL

#### CLASS HAS MEETING

Members of the Harriman M. E. Sunday School, known as the Iriquois Travel Club, taught by Mrs. Walter Cooper, held a social evening, Tuesday, in the basement of the church. The boys enjoyed indoor baseball, and refreshments of hot dogs, coffee and doughnuts were served. Thirteen attended.

### GUESTS OF LOCALITES

Mr. and Mrs. A. Godshall, Souder-ton, will pass the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. Russell Godshall, 336 Harrison street.

### BLUE WATERPROOF

WOOLEN MATERIAL

FOR SKIING SUIT

PARIS—(INS) — Her Royal Highness the Princess Aspasia of Greece, who lives in Paris as do so many of Europe's dethroned monarchs, has just left for St. Moritz for the winter sports season. I had the occasion to see her ski costume, which she ordered from Moloney. It was in a blue waterproof woolen material. With this she had a geranium red angora jumper, with scarf and socks to match. The small bonnet, also of red angora silk, had a touch of blue, making a practical and most attractive costume.

Many prominent Americans are participating in the numerous events, such as the International Ski Races, among them Mr. and Mrs. Harry Hays Morgan, Miss Dorothy Spreckles, Mrs. John Moffat, Mrs. Edgar Selwyn and many others who fit through Paris en route for the land of sunshine and snow.

Mrs. Marion Young, Trenton, N. J., was a guest this week of Mr. and Mrs.

### GRAND

BRISTOL

Thursday and Friday

JOAN CRAWFORD and CLARK GABLE in

"DANCING LADY"

STAR LAUREL, OLIVER HARDY COMEDY, "BUSYBODIES"

SATURDAY

JAMES DUNN in "TAKE A CHANCE"

THE BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA

125-27 MILL ST. PHILA. PA.

Phone 9947

125-27 MILL ST. PHILA. PA.

# SPORT

## ST. ANN'S A. A. ON SPOT IN CAGE TILT HERE

St. Ann's A. A.—the only barrier between the Paterson Parchmen Paper Company basketball quintet and the Bristol Basketball League second half championship—will be on the spot tonight as the two teams clash in the first game on the Italian Mutual Aid court.

The Paterson team with four victories and one defeat is trailing the Hawks by one-half of a game in the second half race. To move into a dead lock with the Birds the Paper Mill must win tonight's match. This is no easy task, considering the showing the Saints have made during the second half race.

The Paper Millers have played several close contests and in the first half barely beat out the Purple and Gold quintet. With the same lineup that gave the Paper Millers a close tussle, the first half, the boys of Rich are on after victory strong to prevent the second half race from ending in a deadlock.

Manager Parella of the Paterson team is sold on the same five that has carried the Blue and White to triumph in the last three games. He will use Rogers and Kovalich as forwards; J. Frankovic, center; F. Frankovic and Hines, guards. The Saints will have its five of Bornice, Fandetta, Tullio, Pier and Russo.

The second game of the evening will bring together the Third Ward and the Hibernians. The loser of this match will be entirely eliminated from the second half race while the winner will stand a mathematical chance of finishing in a deadlock.

The Hibs and Pikers have captured three matches each and dropped two frays. The losers will be charged with three defeats and stand no chance of finishing in a tie with the Paterson and Hawks teams, if either of these teams are beaten.

Manager Phillips of the Warders will have "Butch" DeRoskey and Henry Morgan as forwards; Johnny Carroll will jump center, with Lawler and McGinley at the guard posts. E. Roe, G. Dougherty, Donnelly, Sasavitz and J. Doherty will make up the Hibernian lineup.

Referee Rosenthal will toss up the opening tap-off at eight o'clock sharp.

### BRISTOL EAGLES WIN

The Bristol Eagles A. C. journeyed to Trenton and easily won over the strong Trenton Clovers. Final score stood: Eagles, 35; Clovers, 21. Girotti was high scorer for the winners, having five field goal and two gift throws to his credit. For the losers, Barnes was high scorer, having four double-deckers and one foul throw to his credit. In the preliminary game the Eagles' Reserves defeated the Clovers Reserves by the score of 29-15. "Nick" Irvine was high scorer for the winners, getting four double-deckers and two gift throws for a total of ten points. For the losers, Smith was high scorer with three field goals and one foul throw for a total of seven points.

### Tells Protesting Farmers About CWA Affairs

*Continued from Page One*

der the first appropriation of CWA money, but the application is now in and will be properly cared for," Mr. Roberts further explained.

"I am simply stating facts to you this morning and not idle gossip. We are not passing the buck as one of the newspaper articles declared. Let the supervisors come forward from your township and they will get the necessary assistance."

"I want to comment on the rash and untrue statements made in the press yesterday. It is absolutely untrue that my office is in any way controlled by politics in the administration of CWA work. Former Senator Joseph R. Grundy has absolutely nothing to do with this office."

Mr. Roberts then asked the leader of the group, Hermann, to read one of the newspaper articles to his followers. Hermann did, but he said that it was "a typical newspaper story; that he never did state that politics was being played in the administration of CWA projects."

Mr. Roberts further made it very plain that it was a falsehood that "he did not keep his promise last week to get work for those who applied from the protesting section."

"I promised that jobs would be available just as soon as proper projects were approved and as soon as more money is available. I also want to inform you right here that it is not true that the majority of jobs go to men in the Bristol section. I will state, however, that Bristol is building a 23-mile water line and that Bristol borough and Bristol township taxpayers are paying \$100,000 toward the project alone."

"Let me also inform you that your projects must be worth while when you do apply for work. We have tried to follow that rule in Bucks County regardless of what has been done in other places."

### Can We Think and Dare We Speak?

*Continued from Page Three*

and its candidates" (radio speech, July 30, 1932), contained the following plank: "The removal of the Government from all fields of private enterprise except where necessary to develop public works and natural resources in the common interest."

Under the National Industrial Recovery Act, the Government has not only invaded, but to a large extent, controls and manages almost every private enterprise, setting up commissions, codes, and bureaucracies whereby it fixes wages, hours of labor, conditions of employment, output, distribution and (often) prices, and trade practices. In the last analysis, I repeat, this is not only in direct violation of the well considered platform of the Democratic party, and of the promise of the President, but much more important it is probably a violation of the Constitution and most certainly is antagonistic to the fundamental principles on which our Country was established, and which enabled us to become happy and prosperous and the leading Nation of the World.

In spite of what some of the college professors, the socialists and the communists think—the people of this country do not want a regimented life! We don't want Socialism and we certainly don't want to be like Russia. Practically all of us want the opportunity to live along with our neighbors our own lives in our own way; to develop our own personality; to conduct our own business; and to seek our own fortune.

No one contends that the N. R. A. has done no good and been of no use, or it is still axiomatic that "It is an ill wind that bloweth no man good." Everyone would agree that the sweatshop and most forms of child labor which had already been largely abolished should be completely abolished. It has likewise been helpful in partially and temporarily suspending important provisions of the Anti-Trust Laws; it was (for this and other reasons) probably beneficial to the large corporations in the coal and several other large industries which were in a chaotic state and needed something to permit or help them iron out their differences and difficulties, and perhaps most important of all, it put a great many men back to work. The fact remains that it is unsatisfactory for and injurious to small businesses; that it is contrary to the fundamental principles on which American life has been built and prospered; that its methods of coercion, blacklisting, boycotting, setting up of Labor Unions and other practices have been most obnoxious and fundamentally wrong; that it has greatly increased the cost of living; and that its faults and vices far outweigh its benefits. To make matters even worse, we read that the President intends that the N. R. A.—adopted, to avoid unconstitutionality, under the guise of an emergency measure in a National emergency—shall be made permanent.

Although I frequently differ with William Randolph Hearst, I certainly

agree with what he said in his news-paper on October 31, 1933.

"In fact, the blighting effect of the N. R. A. policy has been so complete that a justifiable interpretation of the letters N. R. A. would make them read appropriately, 'No Recovery Allowed.'

\* \* \*

The people elected a Democratic Administration, not a socialist dictatorship. The people approved the well considered proposals of the Democratic platform, not the theories of Karl Marx and the policies of Stalin. Why should recovery in America be made to recede by despotic interference with American industrial freedom and with resolute individualism when progress in other countries is proceeding without such unjustifiable, not to say unconstitutional, interruption?"

The practical man of business, and even the theorists who will take the trouble to impartially investigate conditions, can scarcely fail to agree 100% with the able and temperate address of General W. W. Atterbury, before The Pennsylvania Society on December 16, 1933.

"It seems to me, however, that we have gone too far and have perhaps bitten off more than we can chew. The many small industries, in their endeavor to become codified, have made successful administration of their affairs extremely difficult, if not impossible; whereas, had the codification been confined to the larger industries it would perhaps have embraced a relatively large proportion of our business with the disturbance of only a small proportion. \* \* \*

Also, in my judgement, the cart has been put before the horse in the attempt to raise wages in advance of increases in production and consumption. \* \* \* Our small industries—and, after all is said and done, they are the backbone of our industrial life—after several years of depression, find themselves in a position where their credit has become exhausted and their operations show results either in the red or at least close to that line. In that situation they are practically forced to increase wages. \* \* \*

The increasing of wages ahead of increases in prices \* \* \* has tended not only to prevent credit extension, but also to shut down a number of our smaller industries, and thus, rather than alleviating the unemployment situation, has produced greater unemployment."

4. PUBLIC UTILITIES. Perhaps the most inexplicable of the President's policies in his attitude with respect to the Public Utilities—Electricity and Gas Companies. The very, very vast majority of these utilities are ably,

honestly and efficiently managed. The average monthly electric bill in the American home is only approximately \$2.36. Since 1913 the average cost of domestic electricity has decreased 35½% while the cost of living had, at the end of 1932, increased 32%, and is still increasing. In 1929 the average cost of electricity for household use was 6.33 cents per kilowatt hour, while in June, 1933, the cost had declined to 5.56 cents per kilowatt hour. From 1929, while taxes on utilities were increasing 41%, the average rate for general domestic service during this period declined by 12%. (Address of W. C. Mullendore, Vice-President Southern California Edison Company, November 27, 1933.)

Notwithstanding these facts, the President of the United States is taking tax money and public credit to build more power plants which are to compete on a non-tax paying basis with tax paying plants. A typical example of the Government's Utility Program is furnished by nearby Camden, Camden could not even pay its own officers or employees their salaries, yet it voted, with the encouragement of the Government, to borrow from one of the Government agencies ten million dollars (the Government gives them \$3,000,000 and loans them \$7,000,000) to build a power plant to furnish municipally owned and tax free electricity in competition with a privately owned public utility plant.

Why the President should advocate and urge municipalities in their present financial straits to add many millions to the already gigantic total of their debts is a question perplexing and difficult to answer—how, when and where the municipalities are going to get the money to repay these debts when many of them cannot even pay the salaries of their employees is even more disturbing and difficult to answer.

The reasons given for the President's Utility Program are two: (1)

The President is anxious to set up around the Country sound publicly

owned utilities as yardsticks to determine the principle of whether or not communities can satisfy themselves and give lowered rates for electricity; and (2) It will promote prosperity.

It must be apparent that either the Government or municipal plants will be a failure with the resultant loss to the taxpayers of untold millions of dollars, or the (privately owned) public utility corporations' business will be materially affected, if not destroyed.

The bonds and in some instances

the stocks of these utility companies are owned in large amounts by insurance companies, savings banks, trust companies, trust estates, and charitable institutions which in turn influence and affect the lives and pocket books of untold millions (there are, as we have seen, 122,000,000 life insurance policies outstanding) of poor, as well as rich, people. They are also owned by millions of citizens who, frequently at considerable sacrifice, etc., so that there exists today all the material and all the information and power the President needs for his "yardstick." If, in spite of the fact that the utilities have for years been reducing their rates, a still further reduction of rates is just and necessary, the said commissions have us-

ually the power and authority to order reductions. Furthermore, if further regulation be needed, it can and should be obtained by strengthening the said commissions. Moreover, it seems unfair and absurd to attempt to measure the costs of a service which is taxed and must pay its own way by comparing it with the costs of a service which is untaxed and is subsidized by the taxpayer. Furthermore, anyone who has ever had any political experience knows that it is impossible for politicians to manage any business as efficiently or as economically as private individuals or corporations can, and especially is this so where, as in the case of the public utility companies, they are subject to State or other regulations.

The second reason alleged; namely, that the expenditure of public money will produce prosperity and add to the supply of electric generating capacity, is, to say the least, specious and unconvincing. In the first place, it is unnecessary and unfair competition—it is contrary to the spirit of the Codes of Fair Competition which the President insisted be adopted in every other industry. In the second place, we do not need to add to our already too large capacity. We have ample sufficient electric plants, the industry as a whole was operated in 1932 at an average of 26.3 theoretical capacity, as against 36.2 of theoretical capacity in 1929. (Mullendore's address.)

At a time when the Government is asking all other kinds of industry to eliminate competition—to cut down, economize and consolidate competing businesses, to get rid of surplus in wheat, hogs, cotton, oil, railroad terminals, railroad systems, etc.—to build public expense governmental or municipal industrial plants in the same territory and in competition with the already large surplus of privately owned public utility plants, can produce only one result—Poverty.

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the stocks of these utility companies are owned in large amounts by insurance companies, savings banks, trust companies, trust estates, and charitable institutions which in turn influence and affect the lives and pocket books of untold millions (there are, as we have seen, 122,000,000 life insurance policies outstanding) of poor, as well as rich, people. They are also owned by millions of citizens who, frequently at considerable sacrifice, etc., so that there exists today all the material and all the information and power the President needs for his "yardstick." If, in spite of the fact that the utilities have for years been reducing their rates, a still further reduction of rates is just and necessary, the said commissions have us-

ually the power and authority to order reductions. Furthermore, if further regulation be needed, it can and should be obtained by strengthening the said commissions. Moreover, it seems unfair and absurd to attempt to measure the costs of a service which is taxed and must pay its own way by comparing it with the costs of a service which is untaxed and is subsidized by the taxpayer. Furthermore, anyone who has ever had any political experience knows that it is impossible for politicians to manage any business as efficiently or as economically as private individuals or corporations can, and especially is this so where, as in the case of the public utility companies, they are subject to State or other regulations.

The second reason alleged; namely,

that the expenditure of public money will produce prosperity and add to the supply of electric generating capacity, is, to say the least, specious and unconvincing.